

THE DECISION IS YOURS

We said, when we launched our appeal for \$60,000 on Sept. 6, that we had to have some \$8,000 to \$10,000 in a week's time to meet pressing obligations.

As of yesterday, 11 days later, we had little more than \$4,000. Our total contributions for the day amounted to \$244, when we need \$2,000 daily.

We are now at the end of all resources. We have been able to borrow very little and our credit is at an end.

It is up to you—EVERY INDIVIDUAL READER—irrespective of whether you have contributed earlier this year to decide whether we continue to publish or not.

We ask that YOU make your personal contribution NOW by sending us five, ten or more if you can stand it, or by bringing it to us.

We ask that you undertake today in your shop, or over the weekend among your fellow-readers, neighbors, relatives to collect tens, fives or whatever you can, and send or bring the money to us.

The business office will be open Sunday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. to receive your contributions.

Bring your contributions to 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor, or mail to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, N.Y.C. 3, N.Y.

Durkin's Action Hailed By Mine, Mill Union

By GEORGE MORRIS

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—The convention of the unaffiliated International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers today gave unanimous approval to a resolution welcoming Martin Durkin's resignation as Secretary of Labor and declaring his exit from the cabinet "removes illusion as to the role of big business control of the Eisenhower Administration."

The resolution commends Durkin for his "principled position" in resigning because the Administration

FOR MORE DETAILS OF MINE-MILL UNION CONVENTION, SEE PAGE 3.

tion broke promises to offer amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law, and adds that his stand "greatly served the causes of labor."

The officers of the union were directed to transmit to Durkin the "wholehearted appreciation of his action and offer the union's support of his position."

Simultaneously, at another hotel a block away, the convention of the Building Trades Department of the AFL heard Durkin repeat his charge that the Eisenhower Administration "broke" its agreement with him to recommend a series of amendments that would

Robt. Thompson In Court Monday

Robert Thompson, Communist leader and war hero, will appear Monday for trial at the Federal Courthouse in Foley Square, it was learned yesterday.

Thompson was due to arrive in New York by plane at 9 last night in the custody of a Federal marshal. He was arrested in California and faces a contempt of court sentence for not surrendering after his frame-up Smith Act conviction.

His friends of Thompson say they will be present to greet him when he appears in court Monday.

have taken some objectionable features out of the Taft-Hartley Law.

Durkin's remarks, this time as a delegate of his Plumbers' Union, were occasioned by the appearance before that convention of Lloyd Mashburn, acting Secretary of Labor, who was head of the Los Angeles Building Trades Council.

Durkin agreed with Mashburn's assertion that there were no differences between them, although the latter is a Republican. This was in refutation of reported rumors that there were. Praising Mashburn, acting Secretary of Labor, credit for drafting the amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law

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Farleyites Knock on Wagner's Door

By MICHAEL SINGER

Democratic leaders of Queens and Brooklyn trying desperately to preserve the machine apparatus which was battered by the smashing defeat of Mayor Impellitteri in Tuesday's mayoralty primary, yesterday pledged support to Robert F. Wagner, who won with a plurality of 170,000 votes out of 546,385 ballots cast. Kenneth Sutherland of Brooklyn, Democratic leader, James A. Roe of Queens, and Jeremiah A. Sullivan of Richmond, made public their disavowal of the mayor's desire to run as an "independent" and called on him to withdraw.

Their action was believed to have been prompted not only by the demands of national Democratic chairman Stephen A. Mitchell and Adlai Stevenson for "unity" behind Wagner, but by the conviction that the enrolled Democrats will not follow the reactionary program espoused by them in the Impellitteri campaign.

Sutherland and Roe, the two county leaders who were purportedly the strongest links in the Democratic chain, face revolts from district leaders and insurgent club movements. In Queens, Democratic voters have registered individual demands at county headquarters for Roe's resignation, and in Brooklyn, in such districts as Boro Park, where a tide against the Sutherland machine was swelling to mass proportions, there were rumblings in at least six communities for a change in the local leadership.

Impellitteri was waiting for financial support from various sources linked to James A. Farley before deciding on his campaign plans as an "independent." There was a strong report that these funds might be forthcoming from persons connected with the Republican mayoralty camp of Harold Riegelman.

It is no secret that Dewey, who

covertly backed Impellitteri in the primary, is anxious to see the mayor run on the theory that it will hurt the Wagner vote and possibly split enough ballots in a five-way race to sneak Riegelman into City Hall.

Liberal candidate Rudolph Halley, City Council President, declared that the low primary turnout in the Democratic primary—546,385 votes or 25.6 percent of the 2,132,181 enrolled members—indicated a sweep for his candidacy next November. Halley reasoned that the 75 percent who did not vote abstained because of disgust and anger with Impellitteri's Administration and apathy or distrust over the Wagner program. This vote of more than 1½ million enrolled Democrats, he opined, would be in his camp at the general election.

MARCANTONIO COMMENT

Vito Marcantonio, state chairman of the American Labor Party,

denied that the defeat of Impellitteri in the primary represented any positive development. He rejected the concept held by many in the labor movement and in progressive circles that the rout of the Farley-Dewey candidate was a blow to reaction and McCarthyism. Instead, Marcantonio declared that the nomination of Wagner "represents no improvement whatsoever over the Impellitteri crowd" and contended that the nearly 80 percent of the enrolled Democrats who stayed away from the polls "recognized this."

The Wagner candidacy yesterday received the support of State CIO president Louis Hollander. The New York City CIO Council had expressed opposition to Impellitteri during the primary, and a CIO Labor Committee played an active part in Wagner's headquarters at the Hotel Baltimore.

The State CIO convention, which

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Nehru Condemns Dulles Policy for 'Flouting Asia'

Daily Worker Foreign Department

India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru yesterday accused the Eisenhower Administration and its Latin American satellite regimes of "flouting the will of Asia" and weakening chances for a permanent settlement of world problems. Opening a foreign policy debate in the Parliament at New Delhi, Nehru also demanded the admission of the Chinese People's Republic to the United Nations. He said there should be no question of China being represented in the UN.

DULLES' TERMS FOR PEACE: RHEE CONTROL OF ALL KOREA

By JOHN PITTMAN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 17.—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles betrayed Administration worry over growing criticism of its politics. Opening debate in the eighth

Assembly, Dulles tried to quiet fears over Administration refusal to negotiate international disputes and its continued unrelenting prosecution of the cold war.

Dulles attempted to sound reasonable, even conciliatory. But the content of his speech belied both his words and tone. It was a restatement of the Administration's ultimata to the Socialist countries and the colonial peoples seeking liberation. It contained not one concrete indication of Administration intention or willingness to retreat from or modify its "get-tough-with-Russia" program.

Dulles openly declared Administration aims in Korea for the first time. He demanded acceptance of the State Department's rigged political conference and unification of Korea under Syngman Rhee's control.

"If Soviet Russia and Communist China are willing to renounce ambitions which would be served by control of North Korea," said Dulles, "then it should be possible to unite Korea under conditions which will enable the Koreans

freely to manage their own affairs."

INDO-CHINA

Dulles demanded the unconditional surrender of the Viet Minh. Although the Administration has undertaken to underwrite the full cost of the French colonialist war in Indo-China, and recently allocated nearly 800 million dollars for that purpose, Dulles charged that the cause of the continued fighting is "a steady flow of military supplies" from the Soviet Union, China and Czechoslovakia's Skoda munition works.

"The Communist-dominated armies in Indo-China have no shadow of a claim to be regarded as the champions of an independence movement," said Dulles. He claimed that France on July 3 had announced its intention of giving independence to the governments of the three Associated States.

Dulles in this case was less forthright than President Eisenhower himself. At the Governors' confer-

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"Can anyone say that the present government on the island of Formosa represents China?" he asked. "Can any undertaking they give be carried out in China?"

"They cannot function there. They can only express strong disapproval of China."

The Indian prime minister's statement came after U. S. Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles had once again cracked the whip over Latin American satellites to blackjack through the eighth UN Assembly a resolution barring any further consideration of China's membership at this session.

Nehru's statement showed that the State Department had not fulfilled its expectation of buying India's forgiveness by supporting Nehru's sister, Madame Pandit, as president of the General Assembly. To "make up" for its barring of India from the Korean political conference, the State Department had withdrawn its support for the presidency from its only Southeast Asian satellite, the police state of Thailand.

FLOUTED MAJORITY

Nehru told Parliament that the U.S. bloc in the UN, including Latin American nations, "not intimately concerned with the prob-

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'I Am Innocent, I Must Walk Free,' Morton Sobell Writes from Alcatraz

The most recent letter sent by Morton Sobell to his wife, Helen, was read aloud by his wife, Helen, before the large Randall's Island gathering Wednesday night. Sobell is now in Alcatraz serving the 30-year frameup sentence imposed on him at the same trial that sent Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to their death.

Following is Sobell's letter to Helen Sobell:

"Ten months in Alcatraz, more than three years in prisons, has not broken me, nor will it ever. Here, where I cannot see my children, I think of them constantly. What did I want for the children? Nothing different from what most parents want. That they should grow up in a world at peace, in a land without fear, hysteria or discrimination.

"I always hope that they would grow up unafraid. Unafraid to give voice to their ideas, even if they should be unpopular ones. Fear never moved the world ahead nor will it ever. Those who know this truth

are helping us now.

"The whole story of what has happened to us is too incredible. Even today few have any idea of what exactly took place in the courtroom. Such meaningless lies made up the story which was told against me. Need I protest my innocence against this evidence? Can't everyone see the big lie which has been compounded out of all the little ones?

"I am not brave, or heroic, but with every barb they aim at me I can feel my inner strength grow. I am innocent. I must walk free. And with your devotion, and spirit, my love, I must not fail; and with so many people working for my vindication I will not. Even with my limited means of information I feel through your letters the sea of human energy which swells around us, which holds us up and does not let us fall to destruction."

5,000 at Rally Pledge Fight For New Trial for Sobell

More than 5,000 New Yorkers at Randall's Island Stadium Wednesday night unanimously pledged to fight for a new trial for Morton Sobell, serving a 30-year frameup sentence in Alcatraz and for vindication of America's martyrs, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The rally, sponsored by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, heard Mrs. Emily Alman, New York Executive Secretary of the Committee, denounce Sobell's imprisonment as "a vindictive attempt to force a false confession from him."

Mrs. Sobell, speaking with emotional pride, declared that her husband, facing a sentence of "ten thousand days and nights" on the Alcatraz hell-rock, "can hear you now."

Appealing to the audience to buy copies of the Rosenberg Dedication Journal, Mrs. Sobell announced that she was presenting copies to Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg and Mrs. Sobell, her mother-in-law, so that they can "read these pages of life" and know that the people would win vindication and justice for their children.

The determined audience stood twice in momentary tribute when the two mothers were introduced.

The rally was opened in prayerful dedication led by Cantor Richard Fulton of Mount Vernon, who

intoned the Hebrew Prayer for the Dead.

Mrs. Alman, who delivered the major address, declared:

"We now know that loyalty oaths, political trials, irresponsible denunciations, star-chamber investigations and hysteria lead inevitably to public executions."

Reviewing the facts in the frame-up trial of Sobell, Mrs. Alman pointed out that "Sobell has only one accuser and that is Max Elitcher."

"What about this man Max Elitcher? What is his character?"

"He admitted on the witness stand that, as a result of his testimony against Morton Sobell, he would be forgiven for having committed perjury when he signed a non-communist loyalty oath. Elitcher, through his attorney, solicited the aid of the Department of Justice in obtaining high salaried employment in return for which he pledged to testify at future trials."

"You can see," she continued, "that the same issue that aroused millions of people as to the fate of the Rosenbergs, exist in the case of their co-defendant Morton Sobell. They were arrested on the words of witnesses who bought themselves leniency at the expense of the lives and freedom of others."

Declaring that "we shall return to the courts" to fight for a new trial for Sobell and would appeal to the Attorney General to trans-

fer him from Alcatraz to the East Coast, Mrs. Alman concluded:

"If as we said before, the death chamber is the last stop on the road strewn with the victims of loyalty purges and hysteria, then we have no choice but to take our stand here and now and put our country on another road."

Other speakers were Prof. Ephraim Cross and Don Rothenberg, the Committee's Washington representative. The chairman was David Alman.

Output at Tractor Plant Cut by Third

MOLINE, Ill., Sept. 17.—Deere & Co. has disclosed that tractor production at its Waterloo (Iowa) plant has been cut by one-third and 1,280 employees laid off since February.

A spokesman said that there had been three cutbacks, the latest resulting in a work force reduction of 400 this month. In each of the earlier reductions, which came in March and May, about 400 were laid off.

The company's active employment roll at Waterloo is about 20 percent below that of February, the spokesman said.

Tractor production at its Dubuque (Iowa) plant—smaller than that at Waterloo—has been curtailed about 15 percent since the first of the year.

COAST AFL PAPER WORRIED BY McCARTHY-FBI TIE

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 17.—The East Bay Labor Journal, official organ of the Alameda County Central Labor Council, is very skeptical about any statement brushing aside the danger of the FBI becoming "an American gestapo," and considers the friendship between Sen. Joseph McCarthy and J. Edgar Hoover to be unsavory.

The friendship was proclaimed by Hoover in a recent press statement describing McCarthy as "earnest and honest" and doing "a valuable job." The Journal noted.

"If we are to take Mr. Hoover seriously," commented The Journal, "hereafter when we think of Hoover, we are to bear in mind as a clue to his attitude toward civil liberties that Mr. Hoover is a friend of McCarthy, and that he considers McCarthy earnest and honest."

"Sure, the FBI is wonderful. There's no chance of it ever violating our civil liberties. It'll never become an American gestapo. It's headed by a man who is a good friend of Joe McCarthy, and who knows that Joe McCarthy is earnest and honest."

Supermarket in Pittsburgh Sues AFL Strikers

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 17 (FP).—On petition by the NLRB regional office, federal judge Joseph P. Wilson ordered four AFL unions to show cause why they should not be enjoined from secondary boycotting and picketing in their month-old strike to obtain recognition by the Verscharen Supermarkets in this area.

Verscharen stores have been picketed chiefly by members of Food Store Clerks Local 590 in an organizing drive. The unions were also accused of attempting to compel employees of two other firms, not directly involved in the dispute, to withhold deliveries to the picketed stores. The latter are Swift & Co. and the White Terminal Co.

Local 590 has filed unfair labor practice charges with the NLRB against the food chain. The board has set Sept. 24 as the date for a public hearing.

Head of Steel Local Is Target Of Witchhunt

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 17 (FP).—A trial committee of five members of a United Steelworkers (CIO) local in nearby Oakmont is investigating charges that its president, Frank Svoboda, is a member of the Communist party. If convicted, Svoboda may lose his office. The local membership will vote on the trial committee's recommendation.

Svoboda emphatically denied charges made against him in an open letter written by professional stoolpigeon Matt Cvetic, former undercover agent for the FBI.

"I am not and was not a member of the Communist party," Svoboda told newsmen. "I never advocated and program of the Communist party, to my knowledge."

Svoboda heads USW Local 1246, which represents employees of the Edgewater Steel Co.

Lawyers Guild To Fight Listing, Brownell Told

The National Lawyers Guild announced yesterday it had filed with Attorney General Herbert Brownell a notice that it contests his proposal to designate it as a "subversive" organization.

The notice states that the Guild "does not come within the purview of Executive Order 19450 (under which the Attorney General claims authority to act) and denies that it is Communist, Communist-dominated or Communist-controlled. It denies and protests any charge or insinuation that it is anything but an independent association of attorneys dedicated to the welfare of the American people and bar, and to the American traditions of freedom, democratic government and justice and equality for all. Its policies and actions are entirely a matter of public record. We believe that they demonstrate the truth of these assertions."

The Guild also denies the Attorney General's legal authority to make any such listing as he proposes, asserting that the discretion accorded the Attorney General to label organizations "subversive" because of the ideas they express "would enable him to define what is orthodox and proper in the area of thought, speech and association. Under our constitution, as the Supreme Court has said, 'no official, high or petty, can do this.'"

The notice also denies that the Executive Order establishes a proper standard, since the term "subversive" is wholly undefined and no one can tell what it means.

Pointing out that the Attorney General has already announced his decision regarding the Guild in a speech at a public meeting, the notice asserts, "If due process requires nothing else, it requires a conclusion after a fair hearing."

The procedures set up by the Attorney General also deny due process, according to the Guild notice, since he may rely on "confidential undisclosed evidence," dispense with taking any evidence, "deny the right of confrontation and cross-examination."

Referring to Brownell's action in publicly citing "as evidence that the Guild is 'subversive' the fact that it has defended the constitutional rights of Communists," the Guild notice asserts that he has thereby "increased immeasurably the already deplorable reluctance of lawyers to undertake the defense of Communists" making a mockery of the resolution of the American Bar Association "urging lawyers to discharge the Bar's duty of defending the unpopular and the despised."

Send your contributions to P.O. Box 138, Cooper Station, New York 3; or bring to 35 E. 12 St., Manhattan, 6th floor.

Colombian Professor Harassed at Ellis Island; Criticized McCarthy

Dr. German Arciniegas, visiting Professor of Spanish American Literature at Columbia University, who has criticized United States Government support of Latin American dictators, was detained on to Ellis Island overnight Wednesday for security questioning, upon his return to the U. S. from a trip to Europe.

District Immigration Director Edward J. Shaugnessy said yesterday Dr. Arciniegas was released "after further study of the case indicated there were no existing grounds for exclusion." He refused to explain why Dr. Arciniegas, former Minister of Education for Colombia, and honorary asso-

ciate of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, was picked up by agents of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Idlewild airport to be questioned as a "security case."

Dr. Arciniegas is an officer of the American Committee for Cultural Freedom, which took a stand last March criticizing Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.). The committee said McCarthy hampered America's "psychological warfare program" by his attacks on the Voice of America.

His most outstanding criticism of U. S. support of reaction in Latin America, was made in his book, The State of Latin America, published last year by Knopf. The book points out that the

sale of arms to Latin American dictators by the U. S. "had as a result the assassination of democracy and the elevation of colonels to power. This topic is under constant discussion in Latin America, but in Washington it is discussed only with the representatives of the dictators."

Dr. Arciniegas has been especially critical of the Colombian government when it was headed by Dr. Laureano Gomez, former President who was deposed by a military coup this year. Over 150,000 Colombians are estimated to have been killed in the last years in a reign of reactionary terror conducted by the Gomez regime, which has had the firm backing of U. S. imperialism.

New Hikes in Phone Rates Loom on Coast

SEATTLE, Sept. 17 (FP).—The threat of new telephone rate hikes loomed here as the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. announced it will seek to make phone users pay for recent wage increases won by its 7,200 employees in Washington and northern Idaho.

Negotiations between the company and Communications Workers (CIO) resulted in increases of \$1 to \$3 a week for all employees, CWA Intl. Rep. Douglas Chisolm announced.

Moody's Public Utilities, standard reference work, reveals that PT&T has shown steadily increasing profits in recent years. In the 12 months ended May 31, net profits after taxes were \$49.9 million compared with \$45.6 million in the previous 12 months. Even if the new wage boost averaged \$3 a week for each of the 7,200 employees—which it will not—it would add only \$1,123,200 to PT&T's annual wage bill. This is slightly more than 2 percent of the company's annual net income.

PT&T put a \$1,754,000 annual rate increase into effect in Washington state only last May 16.

AN URGENT ELECTION JOB

Here is a patriot. He is George Blake Charney, Communist leader and victim of the Smith Act now on bail pending appeal. He fought courageously in war time. He fights just as courageously for peace today.

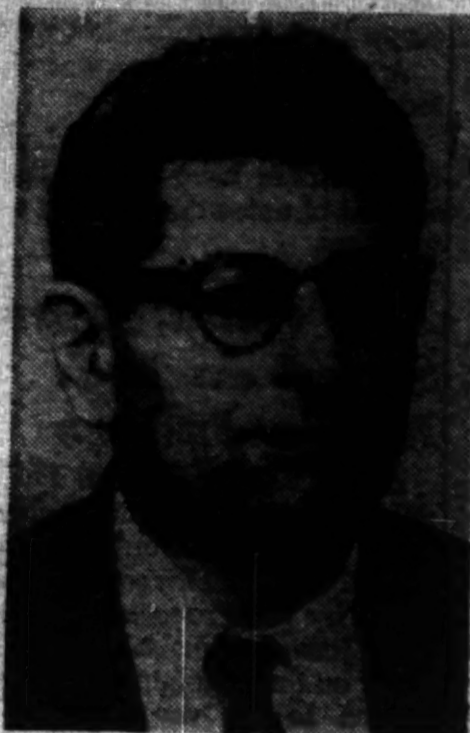
A drive is now on to place Charney on the ballot of the independent People's Rights ticket candidate for District Attorney. Five thousand Manhattan signatures are required by Sept. 29.

Progressive people of Manhattan, Negro and white, will surely support Charney's democratic right to appear on the ballot, whether or not they agree completely with him on every question. They

will support him as they did his great co-worker and fellow victim of the Smith Act—Benjamin J. Davis.

For progressive New Yorkers the Charney candidacy represents a key aspect of the great fight-back movement against McCarthyism. The voice of Charney in this campaign will ring out in protest against the Smith Act frameups, the hounding of such heroes as Robert Thompson, against the deportation drives, the school purges and the general wave of McCarthyite terror.

This Sunday and every day until Sept. 29 must be used to gather the necessary Charney petitions. This is a vital task for New York progressives.



CHARNEY

Pittsburgh Smith Act Bail Appeals Heard

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—The appeal for lowering bail in the case of Pittsburgh Smith Act defendants Steve Nelson, William Albertson, Irving Weissman and James Dolsen was heard yesterday morning at the U. S. Court of Appeals hear Judge Biggs presided, with Judges Hastie and Goodrich.

The appeal was presented by defense attorneys Ralph Powe, Hymen Schlesinger and Reubin Torrence.

The attorneys pointed out the bail imposed upon these four defendants was higher than any other Smith Act case in the country. In all the other cases, they said, either the original bail was continued following conviction, or the increase was very slight.

In the case of the Pittsburgh Smith Act defendants the following increases in bail were made: Steve Nelson's bail, from \$20,000 to \$40,000; William Albertson, from \$20,000 to \$50,000; Irving Weissman, from \$20,000 to \$40,000; James Dolsen, from \$15,000 to \$30,000.

On top of this, Nelson and Dolsen are out on additional bail in for Nelson and \$10,000 for Dolsen.

Chiang Rejects Burma Demand to Get Troops Out

BANGKOK, Thailand, Sept. 17.—Talks on the withdrawal of Chiang Kai-shek troops from Burma collapsed today.

Chiang's delegate, Col. I Fu De, said his government was not in a position to comply with Burmese demands. The Burma delegate replied that he "has no alternative but to withdraw from the talks."

The United Nations passed a resolution this spring calling for withdrawal of all foreign troops from Burmese territory. The resolution was aimed at Chiang's soldiers who settled in northern Burma after being driven out of Yunnan province by China.

Adopt New BLS For Rail Pacts

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Railroad management and more than a score of unions today agreed to tie wage contracts to the Government's new cost of living index.

The rail workers previously used the old index which has been discontinued.

McCarthy Threatens Attorney

By HARRY RAYMOND

Sen. Joseph McCarthy yesterday threatened to demand a contempt of Congress citation against Abraham Unger, New York attorney.

Unger, associated with the law firm of former Congressman Vito Marcantonio, said he refused to answer questions before the McCarthy Senate Subcommittee concerning his political beliefs and activities. He stated he refused to reply to McCarthy's questions on grounds that "the Senate Subcommittee had no right or authority to investigate political activities."

Unger was questioned in a secret session in the U.S. Courthouse at Foley Square. David Freedman, another lawyer in Unger's law firm was questioned for 70 minutes by McCarthy. Freedman, according to McCarthy, cited the Fifth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution and refused to answer any questions about his political beliefs and affiliations.

McCarthy told reporters he plans to question Unger and Freedman in an open session this morning.

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7954.

French Gov't OK's Pay Hike For 302,000

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Premier Joseph Laniel's government, following the recent strikes, today authorized wage raises for 302,000 low-paid employees of nationalized industry.

This action is expected to inspire wage demands from some 3,000,000 low-bracket private employees.

The wage increases authorized today included an \$8.55 monthly increase for 122,000 workers now getting \$55 to \$60 a month. Some 180,000 "higher-paid" workers who get \$60 to \$80 a month receive smaller raises on a sliding scale.

The last major holdouts from last month's strikes—some 4,500 metal workers and 8,000 building employees at Le Havre—went back to work today.

Labor Youth League Calls for Fight-Back Fund

Seventy leaders of the N. Y. State Labor Youth League, meeting this week challenged Attorney-General Herbert Brownell's attempt to have the McCarthy Internal Security Board legalize the league and other people's organizations.

The meeting branded the Brownell action as part of the general McCarthyite conspiracy to gag this generation of young Americans.

It expressed determination to carry the league's case to all sections of the youth.

As a first step, those at the meeting pledged themselves to go over the top in raising a \$10,000 fight-back fund to meet the expenses of the campaign. All contributions will be welcomed by the N. Y. State LYL, 799 Broadway.

Meetings of Furriers' Locals Hail Impellitteri's Defeat

Packed local meetings of the Fur Workers Joint Council last night and Wednesday hailed the primary defeat of Mayor Impellitteri in resolutions which termed the results "an important victory." The meetings authorized the Council to participate in a proposed con-

membership pointed out that 1953 is shaping up as the worst year in the history of the trade as far as employment is concerned. It quoted August sales figures from the Woman's Wear Daily which showed a 10 percent decline in New York and declines up to 50 percent in other cities.

"Some hope is being expressed," the report said, "that now that the holidays are over and the weather has turned cooler, the trade will pick up. Various trade sources have expressed the idea that the last part of the year will show a real improvement over the season so far."

Mine, Mill Union Backs Unity Bids

By GEORGE MORRIS

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—Spelling out its unity policy in a resolution passed at its convention yesterday, the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers declared its intention "to enter into negotiations aimed at taking our rightful place in any unified labor movement."

Pending such reunification of labor, of which Mine-Mill wants to be a part, the union offers to join with any and all unions in the field for joint negotiations and other common struggle. As a further indication of the seriousness of its aim, the convention's statement declared:

"There are still several places where Mine-Mill locals are being maintained even though they no longer hold certification as bargaining agent. Examples of this are the TCI locals in Alabama and some lead belt locals. This convention recommends to the loyal members of those locals that they lay aside any feelings of bitterness against raiders which may still exist, and join sincerely and wholeheartedly whatever union now actually is the bargaining agent."

Passed after an extensive flood of discussion the statement said further:

"The leaders, the locals and members of Mine-Mill must seek ways and means to make clear to the entire labor movement—AFL, CIO and Independent—that we are prepared to unite in whatever way possible in the general bargaining struggle throughout the industry. We must take every step which has as its ultimate goal the inclusion of our union in any realignment of the American labor movement."

NO RE-RAIDING

The convention also approved the recommendation of the officers that "we must make clear that unity is so important to the American worker that we have abandoned completely any idea of re-raiding."

This is in reference to some sectors of the industry once organized (Continued on Page 6)

Strike Won at Amer. Zinc In 48 Hours

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Sept. 17.

—Local 82 of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers joined the growing strike movement in East St. Louis by shutting down the main plant of the American Zinc Co. Local 82 became famous throughout the labor movement four years ago when they conducted a 13 month strike against American Zinc, and won a victory despite goon attacks. The company settled swiftly this week when they saw the militancy on the picket line which kept even the top supervisors out of the plant.

After 48 hours of negotiations the company agreed to an average \$25 in retroactive pay for each worker, a five-cents an hour increase in wages with a wage reopener in January.

Local 82 is playing host to the National Mine Mill convention which opened in St. Louis Monday.

The striking AFL bus drivers who have shut down all transportation in this city since July 25 voted 109 to 12 rejecting the company's offer of a 6 cent wage increase immediately with another 4 cents to be added next May 31, although the negotiations committee recommended acceptance.

Steel workers also rejected the proposals of the Lewin Metal Corp. to end the 108 day old strike. The members of CIO Steel Workers voted 4 to 1 to reject an 8½ cents offer by the company.

N.Y. Negro Labor Body Convenes Tomorrow

Delegates from 13 industries will attend the second annual convention of the Greater New York Negro Labor Council at Harlem's Hotel Theresa tomorrow (Saturday). All Negro candidates for Manhattan Borough President have been invited to speak as well as representatives from the brewery union and industry and a representative of the

State Commission Against Discrimination.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, who was invited to address the convention, is abroad and will be unable to attend, but his secretary wrote, "If he were here in the city at the time of your convention, I feel sure he would try to make it possible to join you."

In announcing the convention, the GNYNLC said, "We want this to be a working, rank and file convention. We are anxious that every Council member make every effort to attend, and that everyone comes prepared to make proposals and to discuss experiences on some aspect of our panel subjects: JOBS IN INDUSTRY—special problems of Negro women, youth, southern and cultural workers; ORGANIZATION—Council structure, membership, social and finance; POLITICAL ACTION—legislation, representation, civil rights."

The all-day convention will begin at 9:30 a.m. and end at 6 p.m. The registration fee of \$2 includes a buffet luncheon to be served in the hall.

Workers Who Built Palace of Science In Moscow Are Now Among Its Students

By RALPH PARKER

MOSCOW

SOARING 1,000 feet above Moscow a golden star beckons youth to Communism. Immediately below it, in the vast new university building 10,000 young men and women are learning to master nature and harness its forces for the benefit of man. A Palace of Science, such as the world has never known, has arisen.

When on Sept. 1—a day on which over 50 million Soviet citizens began or resumed their studies, worker-representatives of Moscow enterprises assembled on the top of Lenin Hills to watch the last act in the construction of the new university building, they burst into song. With their music and smiles and the flowers they carried, they welcomed the growth to full stature of something which has come to symbolize all their strivings for peace and happiness.

A land in which the workers sing when a university is opened is no ordinary land. A university which draws tens of thousands of working people to its campus every holiday is no ordinary university.

AMONG the 5,570 students who have taken up residence in the new 800-foot tall building on Lenin Hills is a girl called Lida Shishkin from Kostroma.

I first met Lida three years ago. We were being shown a specimen room for the building which was still a metal framework by the sides of which slabs of masonry were being lifted by a 500-ton capacity crane. She was in dusty blue overalls. There was dust on her stubborn chin, on the curly lashes of her blue eyes, on the tip of her turned-up nose. For this young Stakhanovite had come straight from work to be introduced to a foreign youth delegation.

We asked her what her plans were. Lida had left Kostroma, centre of a farming region, to enter a building trade school in Moscow and after a short course was assigned work as a plasterer at the new university site.

"I shall go on working here until we've finished. I'm taking evening classes"—Lida finished seven grades in a Kostroma (public) school—"and I hope that in two or three years from now I can enter an institute or perhaps..." She cast a meaningful look towards the specimen room we had just left. At that time the room was on the ground floor of the building where Sergei Balashov, the chief engineer, had his office.

On the day the university was opened Balashov led us into a similar room on the 10th story and after glancing at the slip of white card on the door said: "This is where one of our builder-students lives." I read the name. It was Lida Shishkin.

LIDA IS NOW a first year student in the geological faculty of the Lomonosov Moscow State University, which with four other natural sciences faculties is housed in the new building. She is one of many young people who graduated from building to study at the university.

She was out of her room when, in his eagerness to show us everything, the engineer took us in. One of two rooms opening off a common vestibule with a compact and well-fitted bathroom at the side. Cream linoleum walls, a high ceiling, parquet floor, divan-bed, a smallish round table, a tall glass-fronted bookcase on a cupboard, writ-



MOSCOW LOMONOSOV STATE UNIVERSITY, the "Palace of Science," in which 10,000 young men and women have begun their studies.

ing desk with table-lamp, and a window revealing all of Moscow that the haze of an early September morning permitted us to see.

Lida had not had time to leave much of an imprint on the gleaming newness of it all. Her clothes were all neatly put away in the built-in cupboard. On the table a few dahlias had been thrust hastily into a vase. There was an address book on the writing-desk, an embroidered runner made the top of the cupboard into a dressing-table—there was a bottle of perfume on it—while inside the bookcase chunks of rock with glittering particles in them propped up a novel about the Soviet Arctic and a number of new textbooks.

We learned from a notice in the corridor that Lida has to pay 10 rubles a month for the rent of this room, plus five rubles for linen. Fifteen in all. Just 3 percent of the monthly grant she receives while studying this and next year (the grant will rise in later years in the five year course)—95 percent of the students get these grants.

WHEN LIDA SHISHKIN came to work on the Lenin Hills at the beginning of 1950—she was 17 then—the plateau on which the great central tower of the new building was just beginning to rise from the foundation pit in which it floats was a barren bleak place. There were allotments there before with a few ragged trees here and there.

Now her 10th floor window commands a view of a magnificent formal park in the center of which the jets of hundreds of fountains throw up a silvery-grey spray.

The campus around has been planted with apple and cherry trees, the alleys are lined with yew and hawthorn, the rose borders glow deeply. There are 100 acres of this park where tennis court and basket-ball grounds are being laid out.

We had to go up six floors in one of the 110 lifts to reach the labs of the geological faculty where Lida will study. The number and the quality in equipment of the labs is an outstanding feature of this new building. The university lay particular stress on practical work and active research in the labs. This is one of the reasons why the proportion of teaching staff to students is as high as one to nine.

We visited the cartographical department of the geography

faculty. Notable in it was the high-grade mechanical apparatus for reading aerial survey photographs and transferring their findings to maps. The latest Soviet, English and American atlases were at the disposal of students.

LIDA'S FREE TIME is her own. She can spend it in her room where she can entertain her girl friends (male friends in the sumptuously furnished intimate common room, please). She can enter and leave the university hostel at any time of the day or night. If she wants to buy her own food and prepare it in the floor kitchen, where there are fridges and pressure cookers, she can do so. Or she can use the dining hall.

There is a students' club with a dance-hall, a beautifully appointed theatre upholstered in rust red, two cinemas. Television in the common rooms. A swimming pool in the basement. And there is Moscow nearby, to be reached by public transport with vehicles going every 20 seconds during rush hours.

One feels oneself to be in a different world up here on the Lenin Hills. A world of abundance, of a dignified earnestness and exuberant appreciation of beauty. Above all it is the warm human quality of the place that makes the deepest impression. The statues—girls and boys reading, workers and peasants with that cool, confident, thrusting-forward quality that is so typical of the Soviet youth—are portraits, only slightly idealized, of the young people who stand smiling and chatting at their bases.

Despite the great size of the building nothing about it overpowers or dwarfs the human being. In a thousand ways everything is scaled to man, to his needs and aspirations.

The eminent scientists whose portraits in marble mosaics line the walls of the lobbies to the magnificent convocation hall are men who have worked to place the forces of nature at man's command. There is no attempt by arbitrary selection to stress the superiority of one civilization or one part of the world over another, but, instead, a deep respect for the universality of progressive science which honors the men of learning of China as well as ancient Greece, Arabia as well as Renaissance Europe, the West and the East.

By enrolling at Moscow Uni-

versity Lida Shishkin enters a new building with an old tradition, for with Moscow University is connected the history of Russian culture. This great legacy is now at the disposal of the people, those who built this creamy white tower of science to soar above Moscow, who lit the star at its summit.

That is why the people sing.

NLRB Upholds Vote Despite Loudspeaker

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (FP).—The NLRB recently upheld an election held April 24 at Higgins Inc., New Orleans shipbuilders, although Local 37, Brotherhood of Boilermakers (AFL), which won the election, operated a loudspeaker within hearing distance of the polling place. The board unanimously upheld a previous ruling banning loudspeakers.

Members John M. Houston, Paul L. Styles and Ivar H. Peterson held the election valid because the speaker was operated for only a few minutes and only a small number of employees could hear it. Chairman Guy Farmer and member Abe Murdock voted to throw out the election.

Cuba Dictator Decrees Layoffs and Speedup.

By JUAN ARAUCO

Recent decrees of the government of Dictator Batista show an increased drive to destroy the Cuban economy in favor of U. S. imperialism.

These decrees, which are issued under a plan called "economic readjustment," are laying off hundreds of workers, while they include speedup measures for those that retain their jobs.

A recent example is the government decree which put into effect the so-called "National Economic Plan for Transportation." This decree forbids transportation of sugar cane, molasses and sugar by any means other than the railroad. The meaning of this part of the decree is that all the movement of the main product of the country will be handled by a railroad owned by a foreign company while the native trucking firms will be put out of business.

The decree also enables the railroads to fire over 2,000 workers and employes even after wages in the industry were cut by a pre-

General Strike In Italy Sept. 24 To Hit Layoffs

ROME, Sept. 17.—Italy's three main labor unions today called a 24-hour general strike for Sept. 24 to force the government to relieve widespread unemployment.

Giuseppe Di Vittorio, secretary of the General Confederation of Labor, announced the strike call after conferring with Christian Democratic and Socialist union leaders.

Factories throughout Italy have been laying off workers as an economy measure, and there have been local strikes since Premier Giuseppe Pella took office last month.

A protest walkout was held today in Turin.

In addition to protesting layoffs, recent strikes have been called in support of union demands for wage increases.

Ask Candidates Stand on N.J. Negro Judges

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 17.—Republican and Democratic gubernatorial candidates Paul L. Troast and Robert D. Mayner have been asked by the Progressive Party of New Jersey to make known their stand on the appointment of Negro judges to fill vacancies on the Superior Court and the Essex County Court.

In letters signed by Mrs. Katherine Van Orden, vice-chairman, the party said:

"It is not enough to say, as candidates have said for so long, that you would make appointments without regard to race or creed. The existence of 122 white judicial appointees in a state with a Negro population of over 10 percent calls for a remedy that can only be found by actively seeking out and appointing Negro judges for the few remaining vacancies."

The Progressives asked the candidates:

"Do you believe Gov. Driscoll should appoint Negro attorneys to the few remaining vacancies in the courts under his jurisdiction before he retires in January?"

"If he refuses, would you, if elected, act to correct the jimcrow pattern of New Jersey courts by filling the first vacancies to occur under your governorship with Negro judges?"

Petitions to Gov. Driscoll are available at the Progressive Party office, 264 15th Ave., Newark.

vicious decree. To prevent a fight back movement among the workers the first fired were all those workers known to be Communists.

A similar situation is taking place in the bus system in the cities. Were up to now every bus had two workers; a driver and a conductor to collect fares, turnstiles are now being installed in every bus. Here also the wages of the remaining workers have been cut.

If so this we add the previous blanket wage cuts and mass layoffs in other industries, the sharp reduction in the sugar harvest and that the policies of the government since Batista came to power are forcing other industries mainly light manufacturing to close down as in shoe manufacturing custom made clothes, canneries, etc., the picture is one of a severe crisis.

This crisis not only is creating a desperate situation for the Cuban working class, but is including the middle classes and the small merchants and has brought as a consequence a deep unrest in the country.

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LABOR AND WAGNER

State CIO president Louis Hollander has sent his congratulations to Robert F. Wagner who, it is indicated, will be invited to address the State CIO Convention next week.

To the extent that Hollander is happy over the setback to the Dewey-Farley conspiracy, we share his feelings. But if his telegram indicates the old policy of having labor trail after the Democratic Party, this would be of no service to the labor movement.

The Daily Worker believes that a big vote in November for the American Labor Party ticket headed by Clifford T. McAvoy, will be the best way to advance the interests of the working people of our city—since the ALP is the only party which not only has a clear-cut program on the city's crisis; but also sees the connection between city affairs and a national policy of peace and against McCarthyism.

Of course, we realize that the greater part of the labor movement plans to wage its fight against Dewey-Farleyism and Harold Riegelman behind the candidacies of Wagner or Rudolph Halley. But, regardless of candidacies, the important thing is that the labor movement assert itself as independently as possible and that it place itself in nobody's pocket.

The labor movement in the course of this campaign should strengthen its political unity on program and demand a real people's program—as distinguished from generalities—from the candidates. It should realize its independent machinery like CIO-PAC and the AFL's Labor League for Political Education.

It is to be hoped that next week's CIO convention will lay the basis for such political unity—regardless of divisions on candidacies! Labor has a responsibility not only to make itself felt in November but also to lay the groundwork for the defeat of Dewey in 1954 and for the election of a progressive New York delegation to Congress that will advance the fight for peace and against McCarthyism.

NEHRU'S REPLY TO DULLES

THE DANGEROUS foreign policy path now being pursued by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles for the Eisenhower Administration was further exposed in a speech yesterday by Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. Nehru's speech attacked the Eisenhower-Dulles position of excluding India from the Korean political conference and of barring the United Nations' doors to the Chinese Peoples Republic.

As Nehru spoke in New Delhi, Dulles was delivering his foreign policy speech in the United Nations General Assembly, in which he declared:

"We are forced to doubt that the Communist side really wants to comply with the armistice and face up to the problem of withdrawing their forces from Korea and creating a united and independent Korea."

Nehru, as if anticipating Dulles, denounced the rigged UN vote by which some 17 Latin-American countries and the United States delegates barred India from the Korean conference. "This is interesting," Nehru declared, "because in spite of major developments it is not realized by many great powers of the world that the countries of Asia, however small they may be, do not deserve to be ignored and by-passed or to be sat upon."

AS FOR THE Chiang Kai-shek clique representing China in the United Nations, as Eisenhower and Dulles insist, Nehru asked: "Can anyone say that the present government on the island of Formosa represents China?"

"That signifies that international affairs are getting more and more removed from logic and reason; it is sheer bigotry."

Dulles, in his speech, filled with awkward oratorical haymakers, made peace in Asia dependent upon the Soviet Union interfering in the internal affairs of Indo-China and stopping the civil war now raging there against French imperialist rulers.

Nehru's speech, representing the sentiments of more than half the world's population, brought more "logic and reason" into the discussion. In speaking of the kind of peace conference that will take place on Korea, he said:

"We have heard a long argument as to the shape of the table—whether it should be round, square or oblong . . . It doesn't matter what shape you use. The point is how you approach problems . . . if you approach them in a spirit of warfare, naturally the consequences will be different."

That the "spirit of warfare" was justly feared by Nehru was proven when Dulles made a veiled threat of atomic weapons which "can wipe life off the surface of this planet."

Nehru's speech not only exposed the danger of the Dulles line—it also showed encouragingly, that the majority of the world's peoples are opposing it, and can defeat it.

4 Suspended Teachers Cite Records in Answer to Jansen

Charges of "insubordination" and "conduct unbecoming a teacher" were served yesterday by Superintendent of Schools William Jansen on four teachers at the office of their attorney, Harold I. Cammer.

The four are Leo Auerbach, English teacher in the Alexander Hamilton Vocational High School; Benjamin Baronofsky, French teacher at Samuel J. Tilden High School; Henry Danielowitz, music teacher at Brooklyn High School of Automotives Trades, and Norman London, French teacher at Junior H. S. 127, Queens. They were suspended last June, because they had refused to answer questions concerning political beliefs and associations. The years of service in the New York City school system rendered by the teachers were: Auerbach, 15 years; Baronofsky, 23 years; Danielowitz, 23 years and London, 20 years.

"I have never in my life been guilty of conduct unbecoming a teacher," said Auerbach. "Throughout all the 15 years of my service those who have had any contact with me, personally or professionally, could attest to my conscientious and loyal devotion to my students, my job and my country. Does the Superintendent know that 25 percent of the entering class at Alexander Hamilton Vocational High School are boys whose

reading ability is on the level of the fourth grade of the elementary school or below? He either doesn't know or doesn't care because there is no doubt that in suspending me he has harmed those boys more than he has injured me."

Baronofsky, who has taught Hebrew, as well as French and Spanish in the New York City schools, declared:

"I refused to cooperate with the inquisitors not only for legal reasons, but also because of the Board's use of the hated informer. . . . The most sacred Jewish prayer, recited three times daily, says 'Lamalshinim at t'hi tikva' (There shall be no hope for informers). The Talmud in the tract Sanhedrin condemns the informer to Gehenna and denies him Jewish burial and other religious rites. . . ."

"About 25 years ago I had to decide whether to become a rabbi or a teacher. I felt then that I would be able to work in an atmosphere of greater freedom as a teacher. I did not envisage at that time that in 1953 hysterical fear would be rampant in the schools."

Danielowitz referred to the "cultural poverty and barrenness" of the vocational school students.

"I spent many hours after school," he said, "giving them

free music lessons and providing many of them with musical instruments paid for out of my own pocket. All my life I have devoted my energies, time and money to good causes; many of them were not popular at the time. I am known to my friends and acquaintances as a non-conformist and idealist. Long ago I learned that people like myself have been labeled as red and subversive. That did not stop me, neither did it make any difference in the past to the Board of Education nor to our armed forces in which I served for five years. I admit what I have always admitted that I would join with anyone in the fight for peace, civil rights, justice and a better America."

London, author of a brochure issued by the Teachers Union, "Bias and Bigotry in Textbooks. Used in the New York City Public Schools," charged that the primary reason for his suspension was that he "took a stand for peace two years ago in refusing to obey an 'order' of the superintendent to attend a demonstration for Gen. MacArthur. Secondly, Dr. Jansen finds this a convenient way of ridding himself of a persistent critic of anti-Semitic and anti-Negro textbooks issued not only with his approval but including textbooks authored by Supt. Jansen himself."

THE McCARRAN-WALTER LAW

Human Tragedies in Southwest—Mass Deportations to Mexico

By ABNER W. GREEN

(Executive Secretary of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born)

The mass deportation of Mexican immigrants is a regular occurrence in the Southwest and in Southern California, as well as in many industrial areas of the country.

During 1952, more than 618,000 persons were deported to Mexico.

This figure is to be compared with about 2,000 deported to Europe.

Since the Walter-McCarran Law went into effect, during the first three months of 1953, 204,767 were deported to Mexico.

During the month of March alone, 74,695 were deported to Mexico. This means an average of 2,500 deportations to Mexico each day!

A program of mass deportations can be carried out only if the rights of those deported are totally ignored and they are treated as persons without any rights, picked up bodily and dumped in Mexico as one would dump sacks of corn.

Neither is it possible to determine the number of American citizens deported to Mexico as non-citizens as a part of this mass deportation program. Thousands of naturalized citizens and native-born citizens of Mexican descent have been stopped by immigration officials, questioned, and summarily deported.

The Walter-McCarran Law actually legalizes many of the practices used against Mexican-Americans by the Justice Department illegally for many years.

Arrests without warrant and summary deportations—without proper hearings or an opportunity to defend oneself—have been the rule in the treatment of Mexican-Americans. Today, it may become

as well the practice for all other foreign-born Americans.

The failure of organized labor and other sections of the population in the past to provide adequate defense for Mexican-Americans against the terroristic practices of the Justice Department results today in undermining the rights of all.

The defense of the rights of Mexican-Americans is essential to the development of a people's fight against the Walter-McCarran Law.

The naturalization provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law, just like the immigration section, make one important contribution. Section 311 provides that, "The right of a person to become a naturalized citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged because of race. . . ."

Other than this provision, the naturalization section—as part of the Law's general attitude to non-citizens as the immigration section does for the entry of immigrants.

Section 316 (a) provides that, in addition to other qualifications, an applicant for citizenship has to show "good moral character" for five years. Section 316 (e), however, provides that, in considering the application for citizenship, the Court "may take into consideration . . . the petitioner's conduct and acts at any time prior to that period," which means at any time in the past.

Section 335 (a) requires the Immigration and Naturalization Service to "conduct a personal investigation" in the vicinity or vicinities in which the applicant for citizenship has lived for the preceding five years and in the vicinity or vicinities in which he or she has worked for the preceding five years. This provision alone will serve to discourage the average non-citizen from applying for citizenship, but not because he or she

has anything to hide. "Investigation" will create suspicion against the applicant for citizenship among neighbors as well as among co-workers.

Section 313 (c) permits any non-citizen who has not been a member of a proscribed organization for more than ten years to become a citizen. This is meaningless, however, and can be regarded even as entrapment for the unsuspecting non-citizen.

Any non-citizen who would admit to membership in a proscribed organization dating back more than 10 years before filing for naturalization would never become a citizen. The non-citizen would be arrested in deportation proceedings instead! Sec. 241 provides that membership in a proscribed organization at any time in the past is grounds for deportation.

More than 100 non-citizens today face deportation because they admitted to past membership in a proscribed organization when applying for citizenship under the old naturalization law, which had a provision similar to Section 313 (c). They did not become citizens. They are arrested in deportation proceedings instead.

And Section 318 of the Walter-McCarran Law provides that no applicant for citizenship can be naturalized as long as there are pending deportation proceedings of any kind against that person!

The Walter-McCarran Law does not encourage non-citizens to apply for citizenship nor does it facilitate in any way the naturalization of the 3,000,000 non-citizens now in the United States.

(The preceding article is a section of a pamphlet by Abner Green entitled "Police State Terror.")

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the proper street corner, or call 45-4-7000.

Dulles

(Continued from Page 1)

ence in Seattle, Eisenhower said flatly that the U. S. interest in Indo-China was the tin, rubber and other riches of Southeast Asia. Dulles also demanded a free hand for U. S. economic and political operation in Southeast Asia.

"Southeast Asia," he declared, "affords the Soviet leaders a chance to give substance to their peaceful words. We anxiously await their verdict."

GERMAN QUESTION

On the question of Germany, Dulles affected the pose of the champion of German unity and, in addition, addressed himself to the question of Soviet security. These are the two questions on which U.S. policy has been most vulnerable to criticism.

But Dulles' handling of both matters fell far short of the demagoguery of both Britain's Prime Minister Churchill and West German Chancellor Adenauer. Churchill had suggested an arrangement similar to the Locarno pact to allay Soviet fears. And Adenauer, on the eve of the West German elections, had also talked of offering the Soviet Union a vague kind of non-aggression agreement.

Dulles claimed that the European Defense Community (EDC) will merge German military strength into the structure of a non-aggressive European community. He said that "no single member of the community will have national military strength to serve national interests," although it is a well-known fact that the war potential of Germany is greater than that of the rest of Western Europe combined.

Ignoring repeated notes from the Soviet Union proposing a top-level meeting on the question of German unification and an Austrian state treaty, Dulles said the proposals of the "three Western allies" on these matters have "met with no response."

Dulles was conspicuously defensive in respect to the People's Democracies of Europe. He admitted that the charge is made that "unrest only exists among them as it is artificially stimulated from without." He then repeated the oft-quoted phrase of Lenin and Stalin: "We do not export revolution."

"We put our hopes in the vast possibilities of peaceful change," he said, but in the guise of a plea to the Soviet leaders to change their policies, warned them of encirclement by "hostile peoples."

Thus, Dulles turned what began as a move to cover-up the far-flung operations of U.S. intelligence and sabotage agencies, and of "Project X" which he and his brother Alan Dulles helped to launch, into a rationalization of anticipated consequences of his well-known "liberation crusade."

Dulles clothed all these ultimate frequent allusions to "morality" and independence. He invoked the Declaration of Independence twice, Abraham Lincoln once.

OPPOSES A-BOMB BAN

But although he had begun his speech with an observation of mankind's need to "save the human race from extinction" by atomic and other weapons of mass destruction, he stated emphatically that the Administration would oppose any move for immediate disarmament or prohibition of such weapons.

Dulles proposed a continuation of "the study of limitation and control of all categories of armament," although such study has been going on now for several

years. He said that only as world tension relaxes can armaments be reduced, although it is a well-known fact that it is the increase of armaments which contributes to increasing world tension.

Finally, Dulles reiterated his American Legion demand for revision of the United Nations Charter. He indicated that one change the Administration will work for will be elimination of the veto power in respect to the pacific settlement of international disputes and the admission of new members. Such changes would obviously enable the State Department to make permanent the Security Council's role at the outbreak of the Korean war, when, in the absence of the Soviet and Chinese members, it furthered the aims of Wall Street in Korea. In addition, they would enable the State Department to bring into the UN all of its fascist allies, such as the Franco and Yoshida governments and, by dint of its control of votes, to bar the People's Democracies from admission to the UN.

Mine

(Continued from Page 3)

by Mine-Mill that have been seized by AFL or CIO unions through raids.

The unity statement was part of a report that covered also the union's objectives of organizing the still many unorganized workers in the U. S. and Canada in the field of non-ferrous mining and processing.

The statement was equally emphatic in serving notice that the 100,000-member union, whose strength has been proven in major conflicts with the copper trust, is determined to protect its jurisdiction against raiding or other attacks.

In the discussion many delegates told of experience in their areas to prove the correctness of the unity position as outlined by the convention. In all cases they showed that the policy benefited the members of Mine-Mill in better contracts. All stressed that the unity must be "built from the bottom." One delegate said "the emphasis should not be on what the leaders of these other unions did to us, but on what our members and their members want."

But it was also pointed out by a Negro delegate from Bessemer, Ala., that the policy will not have smooth sailing everywhere. In that area where the steel union took over the TCI contracts through raids, white supremacists took over command over the steel union and openly tell the Negroes, "You Negroes ran the union in Mine-Mill but we run it here." He found it hard for Negro workers, loyal to Mine-Mill there, to switch over to steel.

Negro delegates make up about a fourth of the convention and they are among its most active participants.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE

The convention gave unanimous approval to a resolution calling for the formation of a United Defense Committee that would defend all victims of Smith, McCarran, Taft-Hartley and other anti-labor laws.

The major part of the afternoon was taken up with discussion on the resolution, approved unanimously, pledging the full support of the union and of its locals to the defense of Clinton Jencks, international representative of Mine-Mill

indicted for allegedly signing a Taft-Hartley affidavit falsely. Jencks was leader of the long strike at Empire Zinc in Bayard, N. M., which is the basis of the film "Salt of the Earth," so objectionable to Hollywood.

Earlier the convention gave astounding applause to Michel Wilson, author of the story for the film, who announced that despite all the efforts of reactionaries to sabotage the picture and prevent its filming and completion, it will be ready for showing in about two months.

He said this is the first film in the country's history produced by workers for the workers with the workers its principal actors. He said Jencks committed the "double crime" of not only being a fighter against a corporation, but of telling the public about it through a medium of a film.

The delegates showed much interest in the speech of Adlai Stevenson, with the opinion quite common that it represents a considerable shift from the warlike policy of Truman and Eisenhower. The convention will probably act on international affairs tomorrow.

Nehru

(Continued from Page 1)

ism," had flouted the desires of most of Europe and Asia by denying India a seat at the proposed Korean peace conference.

"Recent events have made me slightly more doubtful of a permanent settlement of world problems in the near future," the Premier said.

Nearly all Asia and nearly all Europe had wanted India represented at the Korean political conference, Nehru stressed.

Several countries of the Americas, he said, opposed seating India.

"They had as much right not to want India as the others had to want her," Nehru said. "But the question we are considering here is the Asian question."

"It is a question of Asia, yet the will of Asia had to be flouted because some people who are not so intimately concerned with the problem did not feel that way."

"It is not realized by many great powers of the world that the countries of Asia, however small they may be, do not deserve to be ignored and by-passed or sat upon."

Nehru said the arguments over who should represent China "be-deviled the policies of U. N."

"That signifies that international affairs are getting more and more removed from logic and reason; it's sheer bigotry," he said.

Nehru said the real issue was whether neutrals were to be represented at the Korean conference.

"We have heard a long argument," he said, "as to the shape of the table, whether it should be round, square or oblong. It doesn't matter what shape table you use. The point is how you approach problems and if you approach them in a spirit of warfare, naturally the consequences will be different."

Fall Opening Sale

54" woolen (domestic) by Forstmann, Miron, Bellaire, value \$9.00 pr. yard, beautiful selection, handsome quality, \$3.89 pr. yard.
54" woolen (Domestic-dress weight, value \$3.50 pr. yard, \$1.39 pr. yard.
Mohair Broadcloth, from collection of Sciaparelli, wholesale price \$25.50 pr. yard, while it lasts \$8.00 pr. yard, Black Navy and a few other high shades.
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STANLEY THEATRE
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NEW YORK CITY

Durkin

(Continued from Page 1)

which the Administration agreed to but did not deliver.

Mashburn in his speech gave no encouragement to rumors that he is a possibility for the Secretary of Labor post. He rather hinted that his position as assistant secretary is shaky.

BACK CLINTON JENCKS

Following an entire afternoon's discussion, Mine-Mill's convention passed a resolution directing that "every resource of our union be employed in defense of" Clinton Jencks, the union's international representative who was indicted on Taft-Hartley affidavit charges, and "any other member who may be similarly indicted."

Declaring the case against Jencks "is a direct threat to every elected leader of our union," the convention said the issue will be carried to the Supreme Court if need be, and calls for a full-time director for the union's drive in defense of Jencks. Every local union is called upon to take part in the drive and help finance it.

The resolution, submitted jointly by the southwest locals of Mine-Mill, charges that Jencks' indictment was inspired by the copper and zinc companies of Grant County, N. M., where under the presidency of Jencks the New Jersey Zinc Co. strike of nearly a year was fought.

The resolution noted that Richard Beresford, spokesman for that company, indicated clearly in testimony before a Congressional hearing in Washington that the company aims to "catch" the Local 890, in the Taft-Hartley trap. The indictment came a month after the testimony.

The union displayed a 100 percent solidarity behind Jencks as leaders of every district rose to pledge all-out defense.

In a stirring speech, Jencks told the convention of the heroic struggle at Bayard, N.M., especially of the part played by the wives of the strikers, and the mass jailing of the women, mostly Mexican-American, that brought the struggle to the attention of the entire world.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—George Meany, AFL president, charged today that President Eisenhower is "not strong enough to stand up for his point of view against the people who seem to control the administration."

Meany declared the NAM has "great influence" in the government and "they seem to think they can run the administration."

In an address before the AFL Building Trades Department, Meany said Labor would continue its fight to amend the Taft-Hartley Law. "We're not going to be pushed around!" he declared.

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Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

opens in Long Beach next week, is expected to give lengthy discussion to the mayoralty campaign, and Wagner has been extended an invitation to address the delegates.

Several major facts stick out from the primary results and from the campaign which led to the split in the Democratic ranks.

• For the first time in city history the Democrats will have a Negro candidate for Manhattan Borough President, along with Negro nominees on the American Labor, Liberal and Republican parties. This will insure that a Negro will sit on the Board of Estimate ending the century-old juncrow top level administrative apparatus in City Hall. The all-Negro candidacy for this key post is expected to have terrific repercussions in the Democratic party throughout the nation and act as a strong stimulus in the fight against the Dixiecrat wing.

• For the first time in Brooklyn judicial records a Negro, Lewis C. Flagg, won the Democratic nomination for the Second Municipal Court District against an organization-supported and Impellitteri appointed white nominee, Benjamin H. Shor. This triumph, reflecting a cross-section of the Negro and white unity in Bedford-Stuyvesant, will undoubtedly strengthen coalition forces in that borough fighting to extend Negro representation in both houses of the State Legislature.

• For the first time in the Bronx, a Negro and a Puerto Rican are Democratic candidates for the City Council. They are Walter Gladwin, Negro, and Philip C. Torres, Puerto Rican in the fifth and seventh districts.

• Red-baiting and anti-Communist hysteria received two resounding setbacks, in addition to the defeat of Mayor Impellitteri. In Queens City Councilman Aloysius Maickel lost in the Fourth Senatorial District and in Brooklyn Matthew J. Troy was defeated for County Court judge by Hyman Barshay.

Maickel was the introducer of a resolution last April to ban the May Day parade and indulged in vituperative attacks on this most important of all American working-class holidays, and Troy, a candidate on the Wagner ticket, was one of the most rabid anti-Communist and anti-May Day spokesmen in recent years. Their defeats underscored the political sensitivity of voters to McCarthyism; Maickel lost in a district where he expected to win easily and was swept out in the Roe debacle, and Troy was the only major candidate on the Wagner ticket to lose in Brooklyn.

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Daily Worker

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British Trades Union Congress Raps Films' Trend to Violence

By DAVID PLATT

A resolution "deploring increased brutality and violence in motion pictures" (no particular country or studio was singled out) was adopted last week by the British Trades Union Congress.

Ralph Bond, leading film technician, who introduced the resolution charged that too many films were obsessed with "extremes of cruelty not for any honest purpose of examining social evils but for base motives of profit through sensationalism." He said that many of these films "create the impression that conflict in personal affairs can only be solved by violence. So we get an insidious conditioning of the public to accept war and atom bombs as a regrettable necessity, but what we do not get is the smallest indication that behind every death is a human tragedy—a bereaved wife, a child, a friend, a relative. Grief and sorrow are not to be mentioned—the world belongs to the tough guys, to kill and maim without thought and reason."

An amendment to the resolution, moved by a representative of the National Union of Railwaymen, urging steps to legalize films of excessive brutality was lost on a show of hands, it was reported.

Significant, is it not, that the entire British labor movement comes out against force and violence in the mass media, while the top leadership and the majority of the locals of the AFL and CIO are silent on this subject which is of such vital concern to all Americans.

That, unfortunately, is the difference at the moment between our country and England.

The judges at the Venice Film Festival couldn't agree on what film should get the Grand Prize of the Golden Lion of St. Mark, so they eliminated the top award and gave second prizes of Silver Lions to what they all agreed were the six outstanding films shown at the Festival. The films were:

- Moulin Rouge (Anglo-Hollywood) directed by John Huston.
- Sadko (USSR) directed by A. Pustshko.
- The Little Fugitive (U.S. film made outside Hollywood), directed by Ray Ashley, Morris Engel and Ruth Orkin.
- Ugetsu Monogatari (Japan) directed by K. Mizoguchi.
- I Vitelloni (Italy) directed by Federico Fellini.
- Therese Raquin (France), directed by Marcel Carne.

In what can only be described as a miscarriage of justice, one of the Third Prizes—a Bronze Lion—went to the stoolpigeon film "Pickup on South Street," directed by Samuel Fuller and released by 20th Century Fox.

The George Pal-Paramount movie "War of the Worlds" (at the Mayfair), based on the H. C. Wells novel of a Martian invasion of earth, leaves the impression that war is inevitable and that the world should remain armed to the hilt.

The film combines straight acting with George Pal's frightful cartoon conception of the Martians. The invading monsters are slimy, fearless, barbaric and awfully brainy and unfriendly. They seem to be animated by one thought: Kill. Destroy everything that moves. Where have we heard that before!

The novel by Wells was not one of his best stories, but it did make one important point which might have saved the movie if it had been more faithful to the original Wells, writing in 1898, urged the world not to judge the Martians too harshly. "We must remember," he said, "what ruthless and utter destruction our own species has wrought, not only upon animals, such as the vanished bison and the dodo; but upon its own (so-called) inferior races. The Tasmanians, in spite of their human likeness, were entirely swept out of existence in a war of extermination waged by European immigrants in the space of 50 years. Are we such apostles of mercy as to complain if the Martians war in the same spirit?"

The film also departs from the original in its deplorable emphasis on atomic warfare. The Martians in the novel are eventually killed by the smallest things in life—microbes. That seems to be the only moral in this epic of force and violence.

It's a pleasure to turn from "War of the Worlds" to the humanist "Beggars Opera" at the Baronet. This British film vividly recreates John Gay's 18th century English opera, satirizing the upper classes of the time. While much of the satiric sharpness of the original is lost, the present color version starring Laurence Olivier is a musical and artistic delight, often breathtaking, always absorbing.

Many thanks S. Gross for \$2, Paterson, N.J. for \$20 and A Trenton Reader for \$25 contributions to the DW fund drive. Let's hear from the many, many friends who have expressed an interest in this column since it started appearing years and years ago.

The great against the light have sinned.
So children's whispers in the night
Will rise to make a mighty wind.
That storm of wind repeats the name
To greet the Rosenbergs' new birth.
Electric lightning burns their fame
Right around the spinning earth.
In his paper uniform
General Death dies in that storm.
Lying Death and Fearful Death
Take their last and gasping breath.
Their hands a bright and bloody red,
Heart of stone and face of lead.
Sing now! Tomorrow Death is dead!
—JACK BEECHING,
London, England



on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Mr. Powers Doesn't Rate Campy MVP

DO YOU IMAGINE there could be any actual question in the mind of any sports writer about who is the National League's Most Valuable Player for 1953?

Would you agree that any sports writer who put in print that he thought another player than Roy Campanella deserved the 1953 MVP award was either a pretty stupid sportswriter or a badly prejudiced one?

Folks, meet Jimmy Powers, sports editor of the Daily News, the paper with the biggest circulation in our country.

In his column yesterday he opines that Robin Roberts, the Philly pitcher, is the National League's Most Valuable. (Roberts, like every other ballplayer in the league, would laugh at any nomination but Campanella this year. There has never been so overwhelmingly clear cut a Most Valuable Player in recent baseball history.)

Well, which is it? Stupid or prejudiced? I'm not one to argue that Jimmy Powers is not a stupid sports writer, but in this case I have to vote for prejudiced.

Because this is the sports writer who back in 1946 told his readers:

"... We don't believe Jackie Robinson, colored college star signed by the Dodgers for one of their farm teams, will ever play in the big leagues. We question Branch Rickey's pompous statement that he is another Abraham Lincoln and that he has a heart as big as a watermelon and loves all mankind."

Of course Rickey, who has said some pompous things in his time, never made any such statement. Powers was trying to knock down the idea of ending jimcrow in baseball, and he kept attacking Rickey, sneering at Robinson and deriding his chances till the day Jackie and the cheers of the fans made him cut it out.

Then he turned to predicting that there wouldn't be any more Negro players, once writing hopefully that there wasn't a single Negro big league prospect either in the Negro Leagues or the minor leagues. (This paper listed 10 such prospects the next day, eight of whom became big leaguers.)

Fortunately for American sports writing, whose great traditions of Lardner, Brown and others have taken a battering but are far from extinguished, Powers is a totally discredited hack in the field. It is no secret that even the Daily News sports writers shake their heads sadly at his stuff. You can get some idea of how real sports writers feel about Powers from the book "Dodger Daze and Knights," by Tommy Holmes, veteran Dodger reporter of the Brooklyn Eagle, who singles Powers out as typical of the anti-progress writers at the time Jackie was signed up.

Number 41 Brought Another Honor

INCIDENTALLY, CAMPY's pinch two run homer off Gerry Staley in the 9th at St. Louis Wednesday night gave him the new Brooklyn Dodger record for home runs hit in one season. It was Roy's 41st, topping Gil Hodges club mark of 40 set in 1951.

A browse through the Red and Green Books (marvellous things, they) confirmed the suspicion that Roy must be the only catcher to hold a club's all time homer record.

Curious about the club leaders now? In the national, it's big John Mize for both the Cards and the Giants. (Say do you suppose the Giants could've used his booming pinch hit bat these last six years if they hadn't sold him across the river for \$50,000 in the kind of deal now happily made impossible by new legislation?). It's Kiner for the Pirates, Hack Wilson (56 no less) for the Cubs, Hank Sauer for the Reds, Chuck Klein for the Phils and as of this year though not yet in the records, Ed Mathews of course for the Braves, supplanting Wally Berger.

In the American, you heard of Babe Ruth of the Yank and his 60 homers. Jimmy Foy (who hit 53) did it for the A's and also leads the Red Sox. Hank Greenberg (58) of the Tigers, Zernial and Ed Robinson tied for the White Sox, Hal Trosky of Cleveland, Ken Williams for the Browns and Zeke Bonura for Washington rounds it up.

The Billy Cox Story . . .

CONTINUING THE brief sketches of the regular Dodger players, we come to:

Billy Cox . . . the "best third baseman I've seen since Pie Traynor," says Casey Stengel. The real "story" behind the career of this breathtaking artist of the glove can be found in his record, which skips from 1941 to 1946. One of the earliest to go into World War Two, the silent little fellow from Newport, Pa. had a rough war with the slogging infantry, and contracted a severe case of malaria in Sicily.

Before the war Billy had been considered one of the most promising infielders in Pittsburgh history. As a schoolboy he had been famed a slugger despite his slight 5-8, 140 pound frame. And his fielding was always great. Back from the wars he was badly underweight, still suffered from recurring attacks of malaria, which weakened him.

He was traded to Brooklyn along with Preacher Roe in Branch Rickey's most astute bargain, in which the Dodgers unloaded Dixie Walker, Hal Gregg and Vic Lombardi. For a while there were terribly unfair hints about his being the lackadaisical type, not too interested in playing every day, etc. His wife reveals that Billy would often come home in agony with a malarial attack which he hadn't mentioned at the ballpark. He was down as low as 132 pounds at one stage. It wasn't really till 1951 that he regained full strength and emerged in some of his early promise as a fine clutch hitter as well as peerlessly exciting fielder. This year he is hitting for the 25-rages too.

Billy comes from a working class family, with 3 brothers and 3 sisters. He got his real professional start as a ballplayer in nearby Harrisburgh after an abortive bit of Class D ball at Valdosta, Georgia, where he was so unhappy he left the club and came back to Pennsylvania to play semi-pro ball instead. It was at Harrisburgh that he met his wife-to-be, a school teacher. The Coxes now live in that city and have 3 children.

Billy's particular buddy and roommate on the club is Roe, which baffles some because at least as sports writers see them they are very different types. French, the amiable and gregarious philosopher, loves to talk and does more genial talking than anyone on the club. Cox does the least. "Burned his hand on an exploding

(Continued on Page 8)

In Memoriam: Ethel & Julius Rosenberg

FEAR wears black clothes, his hands are red.
He walks around with a face of lead.
And yet for some folk Fear is dead.

A Lie is wrapped in a paper shirt
With filthy hands and a face of dirt,
But kill this Lie, and he can't hurt.

Death wears a General's uniform,
Robes of office keep him warm,
But Death will die in a shouting storm.

Two good neighbours wait to die,
(Shout aloud to man and wife!)
Unless we ask the reason why,
Bloody men will end their life.

Murderers with famous names
Unless we ask the reason why
Will take her children from the room
And walk their mother out to die.

Will take his children from the room
And walk the father to his death.
Save your neighbours from this doom—
Their life is in your shouting breath.

Justice wears black, his hands are red.
Justice is dead, justice is dead.
The time is short now that words said.

Two good neighbours wait to die
For a false, invented crime,
Murdered by a public Lie.
(Shout their names, while there is time!)

For a false and crazy crime,
For a rich man's idiot fear,
For a nation's lunacy
Their day of death is coming near.

Tell the truth to man and wife,
Let whispers grow to deafening size.
Our friends will have their share of life
When simple people have grown wise.

The news comes wrapped in a paper shirt,
The ink is mixed of blood and dirt,
And Lies can hurt, yes, Lies can hurt.

Our good neighbours lie in gaol,
A good man and a loyal wife.
When the lights turn pale and fail
They will end their loving life.

When the prison lights turn pale
Two small people go to die,
Hearing even in the gaol
Shouts that lift their name on high.

We are breathing with their breath,
We are seeing with their eyes,
Our many hands lift up their death
And man and wife grow giant size.

Their lives and ours were much the same
(Shout to lift their name on high!)
Tell your own little sons their name—
Then our dead friends will never die.

The weak ones show the greatest might.

ILGW Officials in Los Angeles Cut Off Vote on Wage Deal

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 17.—Officials of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union abruptly adjourned a mass meeting of cloakmakers here recently in the middle of a vote to accept or reject a wage deal cooked up secretly by union officials and employers.

The mass meeting was in Embassy auditorium. About 1,200 members of five cloak joint board locals filled the lower floor and part of the balcony. Two hundred walked out in protest when an attorney for the officials launched into a red-baiting tirade. Rank and file debate had been choked off.

Then came the vote. Hardly a hundred hands went up when Joint Board Chairman Harry Kandell called for those favoring acceptance of the wage deal.

Joint board manager Isador Stenzer, an appointed official not elected by the membership, moved quickly to the rostrum to prevent Kandell from calling for the votes in opposition.

Members listened in amazement as Stenzer announced that "this meeting is stacked with trouble-makers" and that the vote would be "postponed" until a more auspicious time which he would select.

HIGH HANDED

Rank and filers said it was probably the most high-handed bit of bureaucracy by the appointed brass which seized arbitrary control of the big AFL garment union here in a red-baiting purge more than two years ago.

They added that it was the mounting resistance of the membership against employer deals which forced the bureaucrats to expose themselves.

The workers have had no negotiated wage adjustments since 1951. Over recent years they actually have suffered wage cuts estimated by many at as 50 percent take-home pay.

A master agreement, running until May, 1954, was open for cost of living increases early this year. Appointed board manager Stenzer and international vice president Charles Otto constituted themselves a bargaining committee of

two, opened secret talks with the employers.

SUDDEN MEETING

Next that members of the five locals knew was when they got postcard notices calling them to the Embassy meeting to hear "a report about general high cost of living increase and renewal and extension of the present agreement."

At the Embassy they were told that agreement had been reached to extend the present inadequate master agreement until May, 1957.

In exchange, the workers were offered what rank and file speakers called "miserably small increases" of \$4 a week for major crafts, operators, pressers, cutters, etc., and \$3 for miscellaneous workers, floor-girls, bundlers, basters, etc.

There was a catch even in this wage offer. Whether it would become effective July 1 of this year, as the union wanted, or Feb. 28, 1954, as the employers insisted, would be left for determination by the impartial arbitrator.

FULL OF BUGS

Also offered the workers was a cut in hours from 40 to 35 a week. But this offer was full of bugs. It would be achieved in stages over the next two years. In addition, overtime would be paid only after 37½ hours work, even after the 35 hour week was fully effective.

Three good points were included in the offer, most important being a fair practices clause providing for "no discrimination against workers on grounds of race, religion or union activity." Another was a "corporation clause" to curb employer use of subsidiary non-union shops to undermine union shop conditions. The third was retention of the present impartial arbitration chairman until 1956.

Vainly rank and file spokesmen attempted to get a separation of the question submitted for vote, so that the inadequate wage and hours provisions, and the inordinately long extension of the master agreement to 1957, could be voted on separately.

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-1864.

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ON THE SCOREBOARD
(Continued from Page 7)
book of matches last night and didn't even say 'ouch'. Preacher told me solemnly once about Cox, who was standing within earshot and responded with a faint grin.
Billy, a popular and respected athlete on the club despite his quietness, lets the caliber of his play do the talking for him on the field, and nobody has "heard" any sweeter music from around the hot corner for a long, long time.
DON'T FORGET this column's appeal for funds. Acknowledgments Monday.
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1875 Third Ave. at East 103rd St.

York Archbishop Urges Ban on Horror Weapons

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Renewed attempts to prevent the manufacture and use of weapons of mass destruction should be made "by all men of good will," declared the Archbishop of York at Liverpool this week.

The test of a scientific discovery was whether it would enrich the whole of man, said the Archbishop, Dr. Cyril Garbett, in a sermon at a special service held in Liverpool Cathedral for scientists of the British Association.

"Tested by this standard, all methods of mass destruction, whether by bomb, by nuclear weapons, by gas or by bacteriological warfare, are condemned, for they destroy as worthless flies those whom God loves and has made in his own image," he said. "Their special wrongfulness lies in the contemptuous and indiscriminate destruction they bring upon masses of men, regardless of whether they are combatants or non-combatants, or of sex or age."

He added that the total abolition of war and its causes must be the ultimate goal, and this would be a long and difficult journey. "But, as in the past, certain methods of warfare were successfully banned as contrary to both natural and divine law, so in our century it should be possible for the world of nations to discover means by which indiscriminate destruction could be outlawed."

Chance to Elect 2 Negro Judges Is Given to Voters in Chicago

By BILL SENNETT

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Democratic and Republican party bosses have come up with their "answer" to the charge of collusion and jimmecrow on the selection of Superior Court judges. They have figured out a way to placate the voters—they think. The one-ticket "coalition" of Democrats and Republicans which has been a standard practice in judicial elections for more than 25 years was discarded and each party has slated one Negro as a candidate for the first time.

Cook County's Democratic Party head, Richard Daley realizing that the machine couldn't get away with it again this year, promised an end to the "coalition" practice. He even uttered some brave words about giving the voters a real choice. And Gov. Stratton has announced that he will throw his weight behind the Republican candidates for Superior Court judges as a major political test. What is the real story behind the conniving of the two major parties?

Since 1927 when "coalition" was cooked up, the party bosses agreed on candidates who would further the interests of their respective machines. Incompetent, corrupt, anti-labor, anti-Negro judges were continued in office by keeping the voters from the polls through a coldly calculated no-choice election.

While there were rumblings of discontent over the years and mild criticism of certain candidates by newspapers and the Chicago Bar Association, a basic challenge to "coalition" was made only in the 1947 elections.

The newly organized Progressive Party rocked the big parties by organizing a full slate of 21 independent candidates to run against the "no-choice" ticket. And for the first time three Negro candidates were in the running for the Superior Court judgeships.

AN AVALANCHE of support was offered to the Progressives by AFL and CIO unions; the Cook

County Bar Association supported the entire slate; four of the five metropolitan newspapers felt compelled to back some of the Progressive candidates, and many educators and civic leaders openly entered the fight in behalf of a "clean bench."

With very little organization in the precincts and with meager funds, the P. P. ticket made a real impact. One of its candidates, Homer Carey, was defeated by less than 21,000 votes. In an election where the Democrats and Republicans had expected a turnout of 300,000, a total of over 700,000 votes were cast.

"Coalition" as practiced by the two old parties was thoroughly discredited. But in the absence of a strong third party and the lack of a constructive program to unite the labor and Negro people's movement, the Republicans capitalized on the sentiment for reform.

A JUDICIAL "reform" bill was introduced in the 1953 session of the state legislature with predominantly Republican backing. Many liberals and civic groups like the League of Women Voters latched on to this so-called court reform bill as an answer to the farce of machine-dictated judicial elections. This, they argued, was the most effective way to "clean up" the courts.

While the proposed legislation would consolidate certain courts, it would put the selection of judges in the hands of the Governor. In explaining his opposition to the plan, State Sen. Marshall Korshak said, "I see nothing in the appointment process which assures us of 'better' judges than can be elected by the people. . . . A good judge needs an understanding of the people, of the problems of the little man. . . ."

With 29 Superior Court judges to be elected for a six-year term and one for judge of the Circuit Court, the Democrats tried to be first to denounce coalition this year. On his election as head of the Democratic Party of Cook County, Daley announced that his first objective was a complete slate of judges running in opposition to Republicans. Since the Democrats have the strongest machine in Cook County they expected to gain most in such an election.

THE REPUBLICANS who talk-bold about "court reform" which would allow their Governor to select judges, were understandably upset by the Democratic maneuver. And the judges who wanted to be reelected to the Superior Court wanted a sure thing.

This is where the Chicago Bar Association, which sets itself up as the authority on "good judges," came to the rescue. They proposed that candidates endorsed by them run on both slates in a "partial coalition" Daley then agreed to put the five Republicans proposed on the Democratic slate. But he announced that he would ask the 11 Democrats who are sitting judges endorsed by the Bar to withdraw their names from the Republican slate. This was a sham for public consumption. The two Negro candidates are

not the beneficiaries of joint support. They were placed on the tickets because of mass pressure. James C. Lemon, president of the Cook County Bar Association, declared that Negroes were entitled to at least three or four posts on the Superior Court bench. But with only one on each ticket there is even a danger that none will be elected.

THE SUPERIOR COURT elections have been ignored by many voters who do not know what it does or what it can do. Judges in this court have often sided with the corporations against labor, tax foreclosures through these courts hit at small homeowners and small businessmen, and civil rights have been abrogated by Negro hating judges over the years.

It is the Superior Court which acts on restrictive covenants and on labor disputes. Judges of this court also sit in on criminal cases. This court has been jimmecrow despite the fact that the Negro people are over 14 percent of the population in Chicago.

It is time for a real change in the composition of the Superior Court. This can be done on November 3rd by guaranteeing the election of both Negro candidates, State Rep. Charles J. Jenkins on the Republican ticket and Municipal Court Judge Henry C. Ferguson on the Democratic.

Don't Forget To Patronize DAILY WORKER ADVERTISERS
What's On?
Tonight Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents Charlie Chaplin in "The Paper Hanger," "The Tramp," "A Hot Finish," "The Champion," and "Making a Living." One show only Fri. and Sun., 9:15 p.m. Two shows Sat. beginning 9 p.m., 430 Sixth Ave. (cor. 9th St.). \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.
Tomorrow Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents Charlie Chaplin in "The Paper Hanger," "The Tramp," "A Hot Finish," "The Champion," and "Making a Living." (See details under Fri. Man.). One showing at 9:15 p.m., 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.).
Sunday Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents Charlie Chaplin in "The Paper Hanger," "The Tramp," "A Hot Finish," "The Champion," and "Making a Living." (See details under tonight, Man.). One showing at 9:15 p.m., 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.).
CONTEMPORARY READER FORUM: Meet the authors. Meet the editors. Be a critic. Participate in a discussion of the contents of the current issue of The Contemporary Reader. The New Literary Quarterly. Sun. Eve., Sept. 20, 8:30 p.m., ASP Hq., 33 W. 64th St. Refreshments. Contr. 50c.
Sunday Brooklyn
RABBI ABRAHAM RICE, will lecture on The Jewish People and McCarthyism. Sun., Sept. 20, 8 p.m. at Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave.
Coming
YES! Worried about cuts in housing, GI bill, medical care? Help plan a fighting vote program. Attend American Vote for Peace meeting Mon., Sept. 21, 8:30 p.m., 77 5th Ave. (15th and 16th Sts.). Korean Vets Welcome.
MASS RALLY against Walter-McCarren Law, Sunday afternoon, Sept. 27, 3 p.m., Hotel Diplomat, 108 W. 43rd St. (nr. 5th Ave.). Sponsored by the Non-Partisan Comm. Against Walter-McCarren Law. Adm. 40c. Fed. tax 2c. Total 42c.
"THE WORKING CLASS and the United Front" with instructor Arnold Johnson will be given on Wednesday from 8:30-10 p.m. during the Jefferson School's Fall Term starting Oct. 1. Registration now going on. 100 Madison St. (at 1st St.) Social Science, 115 5th Ave. (cor. 11th St.) WA 9-1500. Fee \$1.50.